Car National Dignity. Emissaries from the South Carolina insurgents are in Washington, received by the President and actually bullying him with threats of doing their worst if he does not surrender the national fortifications into their possession. Who will say this is not a progressive nation, when insurrection sends Commissioners to dictate to the Govern ment the terms on which it shall surrender to them?

Still Irrepressible. The Enquirer refuses to say what it will concede to pacify the Southern heart and save the Union. According to its own irresistible logic, we have to hold it responsible for the destruction of "the fairest fabric of human government on which the sun ever shone; one founded by divine wis-

We repeat for the third time, will the Enourer surrender its popular-sovereignty, and concede the right of protection to slavery in the Territories, and admit that the Dred Scott decision declared that right?

We fear that the only concession that the Enquirer will offer, is to give up the Republican party; and that It means to hold a tight grip on its popular-sovereignty rebellion, while it is as free as a certain Scriptural character was, in conceding that which it has not got.

South Carollus Victories. South Carolina has taken Fort Moultrie. She promised the President that she would hold herself till the end of his term. But that was when Major Anderson and sixty or seventy men were at Fort Moultrie. Its evacuation put a different face on the matter. Then the valor of her sons could be no longer restrained. Like great Cæsar, she came, she saw it was empty, and she went in. Where yesterday was the stars and stripes now waves the star and the decaying Palmetio, and the rattle-snake, with rattles sprung. There she may enjoy her airs of nationality, unless Major Anderson should drop an eighty-pound shot into the fort, in which case she would scamper out like a parcel of rate

Never before was victory so little prized, She has invaded United States territory and seized a national fortress; but instead of giorying in her conquest, she actually regards it as an aggression upon her; and her Commissioners make it a cause for a resort to the last extremities. Concession operates badly. Major Anderson has conceded a fort, and South Carolina regards it as a cause for war. If conceding half the fortifications affects her so, it is fearful to think of her ex-

asperation if all should be delivered up. South Carolina now has possession of the Arsenal, and Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney. She has already achieved three brilliant victories; and yet she is unhappy, and really regards them as grievances. This, probably, arises from the fact that she is unused to military victories, and don't know how to enjoy them.

As South Carolina has levied war against the United States, by capturing one of her fortifications, it is presumed that no one now will dispute that she has committed the overtact of treason. They who now give her sid and comfort will do well to reflect the city. Not 200 men were furnished by upon the category in which they place themselves. It is very well to follow one's party; but when its course ends in a noose, it is time to pause. Party platforms are well frigates and several small vessels which had until they turn into platforms with a drop. been relied on to defend the harbor. Even the hardest headed party man would call that a drop too much

The Suicide of the South.

The shipment of arms to the South at this time, when the Administration dare not protect those already there, is so open a betrayal of the Government that the people of the North could hardly be expected to submit to it. It remains to be seen whether the President, who dare not use force to maintain possession of the public arms in the South, will use force in order to deliver up more of them to the South. But there is another consideration besides the safety of the Union, which should prevent: that is, the safety of the South. Arms are not soldiers nor men. While the Cotton States. with the sid of treason in the Government, are stripping the Union of its arms, they are increasing the combustible elements of the volcano on which they sleep. Fear of servile insurrection has been played upon as a political tool, until it has become chronic. Hardly a week passes without an account of an insurrection panic.

Is it prudent to send arms in large quantities into such a country without placing them In the hands of disciplined men? Look at Charleston, for instance. A treacherous Secretary of War has accumulated 75,000 stand of arms at Charleston with a view to secession. But there are not 75,000 ablebodied white men in that State, while there are more than 100,000 able bodied negroes A negro insurrection could seize the Charleston arsenal any night. The consequences of that affright the imagination.

It would annihilate the rule of the white race in South Carolina in a week, and it would have to be restored by the army of the Union. And Southern politicians have done their utmost to prepare the mind of the negross for this. They have constantly declared, in their presence, that the success of the Black Republicans would abolish slavery, and that they would invade the South to set the negroes free. The mass of the slavus be-Lieve that the Republicans are black, and that they are contending for the supremacy of the black race.

The madness which is the foreruner of destruction, has footed itself to the top of its bent in the South. Ten thousand Abolition emissaries could not have done so much to prepare slaves for revolt, as has been done by Southern politicians. At home the negroes know their numbers and power : and they have been taught by Southern harangues that they have allies in the North who have already been victorious over their

Own musters. In the midst of such an explosive magazine the extreme South is now bent-on accumulating depots of arms and munitions. Without organized soldiers to use and defend them, every arsenal but adds ano her danger. It is the duty of the Government to stop the South in this trisone course to her

The monthly statement of all the Canadian cache for November, asbibits a decrease in includation for the month of \$1,100,000; gain a specie, \$4,500; and increase in losses,

Fort Moultrie. This fort became historical by its defense in 1776. A British squadron arrived on the coast in May, destined to operate against the Carolinas. Congress being informed of the

intention by intercepted atters, had appointed General Lee to the command of the Southern Department. | On the L'est alarma several regiments of Virginia and North Carolina troops marched to Charleston. With the South Carolina troops and militia, these made about 6,000 men. Three weeks elapsed from the appearance of the British to the attack, which was employed by the Americans in throwing up fortifications,

The entrance to the harbor was guarded by an unfinished fort which was occupied by Colonel Moultrie with his regiment. The British vessels attempted to take the fort in front and flank, but three of the vessels, in taking up a raking position, got among the shoals and grounded. Those in front met so vigorous a cannonade that they were compelled to retire with severe damage and loss. The attack on the fort having failed, that on the land was abandoned, and the fleet sailed for New York.

In 1779 Charleston was again threatened by Prevost with 3,000 British from Savannah. General Lincoln was then on the march toward Augusts, in hopes to recover Upper Georgia. Moultrie, with 1,000 men, was guarding the lower passes of the Savannah, but they offered but little resistance. Hearing of the movement, Lincoin detached a battalion to aid Moultrie. and himself crossed the river and marched down the other side, expecting to draw Prevost back. But Prevost, who at first had no intention of marching upon Charleston, assured by the terror he inspired, and by the number of royalists that joined him, determined to de so. Hearing of this Lincoln recrossed the river, and

hurried to the relief of Charleston. Gov. Rutledge made every effort to gather the country militia. Moultrie arrived with his thousand men, as also did the battalion sent by Lincoln. Pulaski, who had been detached with his legion for the Southern service, also arrived in advance of the British. Prevost delayed his march to gather information and arrange plans, while the citizens were busy in throwing up fortifica-

When Prevost arrived he summoned the town to surrender. Gov. Rutledge offered to stipulate the neutrality of South Carolina during the war, leaving it to be decided at the peace to whom she belonged. This did not satisfy Prevost, but in the delay the works had become so strong, and Lincoln's approach was so near, that he abandoned the idea of assaulting the town, and spent a few days plundering the surrounding plantations, and after some skirmishing retired into

In 1780 a British squadron again sailed to attack Charleston. Efforts were made to assemble the militia, but as South Carolina had stated to Congress, but little could be done with militia, "by reason of the great number of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and their desertion to the enemy.' Besides this, a large number of Carolinians were enrolled in the royal service.

The inhabitants of Charleston were zealous for defending the town. Lincoln arrived with several Virginia and North Carolina regiments, and some Continentals. His force thus amounted to upward of 7,000 men, including 4,000 of the militia of the surrounding country. The British fleet passed Fort Moultrie with trifling loss, and took four Continental and two French

Threatened by sea and land Fort Moultrie surrendered. Col. Tarleton cut in pieces the two Continental regiments which had undertaken to keep communications open to the North. The town was completely invested, and in anticipation of an assault the Americans surrendered. The conquest of South Carolina was complete, and the greater part of the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance to the British Government. Charleston remained in British possession till the close of the year 1782, when they evacuated it on account of the difficulty of procuring provisions and forage.

The Revelutionary History of South Caro-

The city of Charleston was a Tory city in the Revolution, and lapse of time has not changed its character. What there was in the origin or condition of its people to render them so unlike those of other sections of the country it is not easy to determine; but certain it is that that species of loyalty which consists in a mere irrational worship of conventional or accidental eminence always was a controlling element in their com-

They proposed to be left out of the Revolution, to stand neutral until it was over, and to let the question whether the State should belong to Great Britain or remain one of the United States be decided by a treaty of peace between the two powers. Such, said General Moultrie, was the message from the Governor and Council of South Carolina to General Prevost, as stated by Dr. Ramssy, in his History of South Carolina. Says Dr. Ramsay :

"On the 5th of June, 1780, an address, signed by 204 citizens of Charleston, S. C., was presented to Sir Henry Clinton, General of His Majesty's forces, in which they say: 'We take this opportunity of tendering to your Excellency our warmest congratula-tions on the restoration of this capital and tions on the restoration of this capital and province to their political connection with the Crown and Government of Great Britain.

* * * When * * * the doctrine of Independency, which originated in the more Northern Colonies, made its appearance among us, our nature revolted at the idea, and we look back with the most painful regret on those convulsions that gave existence to a power of subverting a constituistence to a power of subverting a constitu tion, for which we always had, and we shall retain the most profound veneration, and substituting in its stead a rank Democracy, which, however carefully digested in theory, on being reduced into practice, has exhibited a system of tyrannic domination only to be found among the uncivilised part of mankind or in the history of the dark and barbarous

With such an early history, there is not much occasion for surprise at the late South Carolina nullification or disusion.

The Educational Monthly. The January number of this periodical is out, Old subscribers are requested to take notice that old subscriptions have passed away, and with the new year all things have become new; and the work will not be sent unless ordered for 1861. To educational men a nod is as good as a wink.

A correspondent of the London News, signing-kinesit a Bristle on the Back of John stull, growin angrity because the his French Imprestrice was only saked to "lunch" at Windsor.

South Carolina Statistics. The Custom-house at Charleston will cost, when completed according to official estimates, about \$4,000,000, the half of which has been already expended. The total cost is comething more than the cost of all the custom-houses in the United States up to the year 1850. Whether South Carolina, after she has secoded will require the Union to complete the splendid white marble edifice when there is not money enough annually

collected to pay the interest on its cost, does not yet appear. The annual cost of the collection of cus toms in the State of South Carolina is set down at \$69.342. Whether this sum is intended to include \$28,995 paid in galaries to officers is not determinable by the Treasury Report-probably not. It is stated that by the admission of the Secretary of the Treasury, there is not money enough collected in the State, for customs, to pay the cost of

collection. Fifty thousand dollars have been appropriated and paid upon a Postoffice and United States Court-house at Columbia, although, at the last published report, a site for the same had not been secured to the Government. Where the money went is not shown.

The cost of the Postoffice Department in South Carolina, according to official statements, is \$960,000 per annum; the gross receipts from the same \$200,000; leaving an annual balance against the State of \$760,-

South Caroline has now in her possession 70,000 stand of arms belonging to the Union. These calculated at \$20 each, which, we believe is about the estimated cost to the Gorernment, amounts to \$1,400,000.

Posted up, the annual cost of South Carolina to the Union stands about thus: Interest on amount paid on Custom-house at alx per cent.
Cost of collection of revenue.
Interest on money paid on Postoffice and Custom-house.
Deficit on Postal account.
Interest on cost of arms.

..\$1,059,177 The credit consists principally in the honor of paying the bills of so illustrious a commonwealth. Suppose the accounts of the other States

resembled this, how long would it be desirable to continue the Union? The Grab-Game at Washington. The correspondent of the New York Herald, a paper which has stuck like a cutaneous disease to the President through all his trials,

"Many members of Congress are suspicious that a general grab-game is going on in the various departments of the Government, in view of the prospective dissolution of the Union; and the belief is strengthened greatly by the events of a day or two, and it is seri-ously contemplated to institute a thorough investigation into the affairs of each bureau of each of the Departments. Congress could not be engaged in a better work, for there is no doubt that the suspicion of members re-ferred to is justly grounded.

THE Courier says the Pittsburgers "desire some excuse for the commission of an overt act of treason, in preventing the removal of guns under the order of the Secretary of War to supply new forts, the construction of which is just completed?"

Preventing the removal of arms is treason, then. This discloses the Courier's opinion of the act of the Charleston people in preventing the removal of the arms from the arsenal. It means that it was treason, and that the South Carolinians are traitors. Why this is rank Abolitionism, which with the Courier is the beginning and end of argu-

Singulan Breed of Sugar is India.—In the Punjaub, India, there is a breed of sheep so small that a full grown one is no larger than one of our lambs of about four weeks old. They have small bones, a full, fleshy carcass, and the mutton is excellent. Each carcass, and the mutton is excellent. Each owe has two lambs per augum, and yields about three pounds of fine wool. This sheep would be excellent for our country, and some spirited stock-raiser should import a flock of them. The habits of the sheep are as domesticated as the dog; it feeds on every kind of vegetable, grain and fruit, and takes crumbs and fout purings from the hands of its master. The country which this sheep inhabits has a climate similar in temperature to that of the Southern United States

A Southern "Auto DA-FE,"-An Albany (Georgia) paper relates the following incident, worthy of the best days of the Spanish

Just then a new scene was presented. Our enterprising book merchant, L. E. Welch, appeared with a large bundle of Harper's Magazine, and some other periodicals of a like kit, and constructing the pile in the middle of Broad-street, they were well-sprinkled with camphene, and then touched off with a light-wood torch (at the hands of a little boy, the rou of an immediate Secession t,) and burned to ashes, amid the plaudits of the crowd.

A LETTER-STANDING MACHINE.-A most inenious invention for the saving of time and abor, is now in use at the postoffice in Que-occ. It consists of a letter-stamping machine, which is calculated to stamp thirtyfive or forty letters per minute. The action of the machinery is so arranged that it will pile the letters neatly in the order in which they have been stamped, thus facilitating dispatch to an immense extent. The inventor, a well-known mechanic, of that city, is about to procure a patent for his invention.

А Ніси-Токко Арукатівшикит.-- We сору the following advertisement from the Texas Pioneer, published in Springfield, in that State: Charles H. Stillwell offers his services to the public to catch runaway ne-grous—and Abolitionists. The latter he proposes to catch, free of charge, for food for his dogs. He can always be found at his residence, two miles north of Butler, Free-stone County, with fast horses and a fresh pack—ready, and 'spilin' for a chase."

Success of Balfe's New Opena,-English opera appears to be suddenly increasing in popular favor in England. Following on the success of Wallace's Luciene and MacFarren's success of Balfe's latest work, Bianca, the brilliant success of Balfe's latest work, Bianca, the Bravo's Bride. It was produced at the Covent Garden Theater, London, on the evening of the 6th of December. The theater was arrowded, and the whole performance was a keepe of enthusiasm. was a scene of enthusiasm

THE WORLD'S APPRECIATION OF A HERO;— On a mango tree, under which General Havelock is buried, a rudely out piece of tin is nailed, bearing the following words scratched upon it: "On this spot lie the remains of General Havelock. May he rest in peace." This is all that marks the grave of the hero of Lucknow.

DEADLY ANYBAY BUTWEEN BROTHERS-IN LAWS.—Craft Little, a readent of Carner-ville, Georgia, went into the stare of his brother-in-law, James W. Harrison, in that town, on Thursday evening, and assaulted him, whereupon Harrison ared five or six barrels of a revolver at him, killing him on the spot.

THE PERCUSSIVE POWER OF SHOT.—A steel sarget, at Woolwich, weighing thirty tuns, placed on elespess of wood, was driven back for several feet on the ground by every sixty-eight-pound shot fired at a distance of 000 yards. This is a remarkable proof of the percussive power of shot.

NEW BOOKS.

HYMNS AND CHOIRS; OR, THE MAYTER AND THE MANHER OF THE BERVIER OF SOME IS THE HOUSE OF THIS LODGE. BY ACCUPE FRANCE OF A COUNTY OF THE SOME OF THE SOM

There is among mankind, in general, a good deal confusion of ideas as to the god to of confinion of ideas as to the send to be accom-plished by realizating in a pact of the church effice. Enterprising infestors often cultivate a closer, and bring about the purchase of an organ, to add to the attractions of their particular place of worship. Men and women entiet in choirs because they are fond of music, or are descrees to be anown as accomplished performers. Congregations usually look upon the singing as a pleasant and rather landable ammoment. Few look upon the pealmody as prayer; or think much about addressing the Doity while it is going on. Yet psalmody, if it is any thing, is prayer—an ascription of praise, and a pro-ferring of requests to God. To enforce this idea, to show how it has been departed from, to introduce a eplift of just criticism of pealm and hymn litera-ture, and to correct the bad practices into which the Church has fallen, is the object of this rolume.

ITALY, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY, By JOHN S. C. ADROTT, New York: Mason Brothers, Cincinnati: Rickey, Mallory & Co. A work which contains the history of Rome from e earliest ages to the year 1860, within the com pass of a volume of 576 pages, must, in a great meas ure, confine itself to a relation of actual events. There will be little room for criticism or philosophy If rightly read, however, this rolume will be found to contain enough to supply a proffy correct estimate of the Italian character, without which no correct prognostic of the future of the Italian Peninents is possible. This volume is one of a series of historical works entitled, The Monarchies of Conti nessed Europe, now in the course of preparation by Mr. Abbott, who, if he has not the qualifications secessary for a profound and exhaustive historian has a popular style, a taste for seizing upon the sali-ent points, and capacity for condensation, which fits him admirably for the labor of abridgment. The present volume will derive additional interest fro the fact that the eyes of mankind are now turns toward Italy, parrowly watching the events that are taking place upon her soil. It brings the histor if events down to September last, and will be valu

HOME INTEREST.

see Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 M. Third, 1838" A. A. Eysyen, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

BOT BARIES' PARADISE.—Take your children to Messrs. Ball & Thomas's Gallery, 20 West Fourth et., cast of Eace, and secure a fac-simile of their pleasing features in infancy. Mr. Thomas never ails in procuring a capital likeness.

DIED.

BOUDEBUSH,—In Covington, Ky., on Wadnes-day, December 26, Justin Fentmore, son of Dr. D. W. sud Nancy Roudebush, aged one year and one month.

Wedding and Visiting Cards. Engraved and Printed, S. assand Presses, Do La Bue Stationery and Envelopes, SHIPLEY & SMITH, (Successors to H. Shipley & Bro.,) 193
193
West Fourth-street,

SPECIAL NOTICES. W. LANGARL WILL PREACH

at the Bethel Chapel, on Front-st, be-tween Breadway and Sycamore, To MONROW, at 11 A. M. and 64 F. M. Subject-"Watchman, what of the night?" SPIRITUALISM.—EMMA HAR-DINGE will Lecture at the Metropolitan Lath corner of Walant and Ninthests, on SUN-DAY, Doc. 30, at 11 o'close A. M. and 7 o'close P. M. Morning subject—"Doath." Evening—"War

VINE-STREET CONGREGA-Eighth and Nuth-Bey, Dr. Boyston, Pastor. Ser-vices TO. MORROW, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sub-ject for the evening: "Oh. Lord God of Israel, whi is this come to pass in Israel, that there should be to day our firle lanking in Israel?" The public is respectfully invited.

PIONEER MEETING. THE CINGINNATI FIONEER ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at Room No 26, City Building THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Decamber 29, at early gas light, as the annual election of officers takes place for the ensuing year. The monwill try to be there will try to be there will try to be there.

THE OFFICERS AND MEM-DIFARS OF MAG NO LIADIFARS OF MAG NO LIADIFFERMANT OF MAG NO LIADIFFERMANT OF MAG NO LIADIFFERMANT OF MAG NO LIADIFFERMANT or the ensuing year, JOHN H. AYDELOTT, Per Sec.

Tion. - INDEP's DENTS, BALLY !-There will be a meeting of the triends of the Independent Ticket, at 24 Fifthest, between Main and Walmin, Till S (Sarurday) EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7% o'click. All are invited.

Our candidate will be present and address the meeting. The Executive Committee will meet at 7 P. M. to prepare business.

de29-a

CIGAR MAKERS PROTECTTHIS ISSUITERS Y EXPERIENCE WILL BE A meeting
THIS ISSUITERS Y EXPERIENCE OF THE CIGAR MAKER
PROTECTIVE Union, at Super's Hall, on vine-st, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, for the transaction of important business, By order of the Executive Committee: John Birrer, John Theobald,
Paul Lamm. G. A. EMMETT. Secretaries,

1. **LU/HRAT.**

1. **LU/HRAT.

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FIFTH STREET MARKET SPACE STREET PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, for the election of seven Directors to serve the eneming year, will be held at the office of the Company on MUNDAT, January 7, 1504, between the hours of ten A. A. and one P. M. dezil-1 GEO. McLAUGHLIN, Sec. 7.

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real worth, WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is undoubtedly the best preparation now in
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without it.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and New York," are blown in the bottle. Sold by all druggists and patent medicine dealers: also by all fancy and toilet-goods dealers in the United States and Canada.

Do3-Sa, Fo, Th-bm

Y. M. M. LIBBARY ASSOCIATION. REGULAR OPPOSITION TICKET

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won practices,
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MR. SOLON PALMER—Dear Sir; I have been using your Vegetable Cosmetic Lotton, for Tetter, and it is the only thing that A can get that does me any good. I am out of it, and can not get it. Can you send me some? Yours troly, JOSEPH DODD.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WE WILL OFFER UNTIL JANUARY

1, 1s61, the remainder of our Holiday Stock and Juvenile Books, together with our splendid col-

lection of rare and valuable English Books, at a

RICKEY, MALLORY & CO.

discount of TWENTY-FIVE per cent. for cash.

Terms POSITIVE.

NO HUMBUG.

MISSES' HANDKERCHIEFS,

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS,

1,000 COLLARS,

-AND-EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTONS FANCY GOODS!

AT FORT MOULTRIE!

AND THE GREATEST OF EXCITEMENT IS AT THE CORNER OF

EXCITEMENT

The Order of the Day!

SEVENTH-ST. AND CENTRAL-AV.

Where there is

Slaughter Without Mercy!

We intend to keep before the public a LIST OF PRICES of a portion of our stock, which we shall continue to reduce as the season advances; and to

do so we now enumerate a portion of the Goods specified in our last advertisement, which will be found to be considerably cheaper: These last Biankets are worth \$10. 200 double Broche Shawls....... 200 Square Shawls..... 200 Wool Long Shawls.... 400 Square Shawls, in colors... 75 Gent's Shawts, all wool... 200 Boys' Shawls, all wool 100 sats Furs, only 50 pieces Black Lusters...... 12/6 30 pieces Black Lusters, cheap at 40c. 100 pieces double width Debago......

1236

100 pieces Valencia, all colors 50 pieces printed Cashmere, double width 260 pieces Manchester and Pacific Delaines.. 360 pieces Merrimac, Nannell's, Cocheco and 18% 836 250 pieces American Prints..... All of our Sc. Irish Linens,.... 200 Covers, all wool, 7 4

100 pieces Merino

600 yards Merine (printed)...

Kentucky Jeans,.... Cassinets There we have sold up to Dec. 1 for 75c.

All Worsted Goods!

FOR FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR !

OUTRED AS PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AT HALF-PRICE. We would call the attention of all to our CLOARS, as we have sold, and will continue to sell, bargains in this line, that will cast all competition in the background. Give us a call. take all Currency that is not

quoted over 10 per cent. discount, at par for Goods in our line, at our usual cash prices. SEVENTH AND CENTRAL-AV.

> SUM MY TO THE MY LADIES' CLOAKS.

GEORGE LEWIS.

Directly Opp. the Postoffice. Where did you say?

THAT'S THE PLACE.

WHY?

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! CONSISTING OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY. Silver and Plated Ware,

Of all VARIETIES and PRICES, and entirely new. All persons wishing to purchase Holiday Presents will please call and examine my stock, as I am sell-

ing at prices corresponding with the perilous times. CHAS. OWEN. N. W. CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN-STS., CIN. O.

CLOAKS!

Steele, NO. 96 FIFTH-STREET. IS STILL MANUFACTURING IN HIS NEW SHAPES,

In cloth bought at half-price, and therefore can sell a Cloth Closk LOWKE THAN PANIO PRICES. The stock is complete. Call and see it. Metto—"No migrepresentation to effect sales." [de23] REMEMBER

THAT THE FIRST PRESIUM FOR the best still Catawha Wine, was awarded to HENRY BRACHMANN. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

H. BRACHMANN,
de24-h

No. S1 West Third-stree FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

IF YOU WANT PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, and of the best quality, then you HENRY BRACHMANN, No. 81 West Third-street JAMES RICHARDSOWS SHIRT MANUFACTORY

IS:REMOVED TO THE NEW

MASONIC BUILDING,

On Walnut street, No. 122. Liquor Condinum Comp. its relief is instantane-que. For sale who changed and spatial is:

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Gilt Frames, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 99 West Fourth-street. MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG. -ALSO-

Window-curtains and Shades,

Spring-mattresses and Bedding,

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

CINCINNATI, OHIO. RADY-MADE OVERCOATS, FROCK-COATS, FANTS, VESTS, &c., of the best ma-terial and worksacosbip.

IN THE PLUMBING LINE, PROMPTLY AND BEASONABLY, CALL ON H. McCOLLUM.

No. 101 West Sixth-st., bet. Vine and Race. CUNCINNATI, DECEMBER 19. 1509. This is to could that I Martin Hall. Bare born developing for a running Diox bors, or may controlled the state of the city and all the northern the city and all the northern the city and all the northern the city of the ci

\$10,000 Reward.

coloriged since the pressure, is 5, tel.,

FURNITURE: Looking-glasses,

> A full seartment of RAVEN, BACON & CO.'S PIANOS.
> D. A. TRUAX, Salesman.

Barwise & King, 171 Main-st , bet. Fourth and Fifth,

ALSO-Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Over-coatings, of the latest styles, to make to order, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

IF YOU WANT REPAIRING

business 35 and 37 Court it.

The Decret is the only physicism now living that can kill and ours a theory without instruments or pain. He also curve Price and set sinch of Some shoundarism for an Olico, des Bure-et., comme of Catter. Other hears, 2 A. R. 10 t. H. dury at

A 1.1 Dissipation of the Control of

Who established the first CLOAK-HOUSE in

Where is LEWIS'S STORE?

Directly Opp. the Postoffice. Is that the place to buy a good and cheap CLOAK?

Because LEWIS is compelled (doing an exclusive Clock trade) to keep up the stock the entire season. GOOD REASON!